

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Financing of Public Service Corporations. By Milton B. Ignatius. The Ronald Press Company, New York, 1918. pp. 508.

The author, who is assistant to the general valuation counsel of the New York Central lines, and was formerly statistician and accountant to the public service commission of New York, has written this book out of his experience in both public and private employment. It aims to cover all the important aspects of public service corporation financing from the inception of the enterprise.

It is intended for corporation officials, for bankers and brokers who are financially interested in the subject, and for the general public. This purpose will account for the purely elementary discussions of corporation law and will account also for the general absence of case authority, yet the work is informative to the lawyer who handles public service matters and will no doubt fulfill the intention of special usefulness to the readers to whom it is addressed. The index is exceptionally good. G. H. Robinson.

HANDBOOK OF ADMIRALTY LAW. By Robert M. Hughes. West Publishing Company, St. Paul, 1920. pp. xviii, 572.

The first edition of Hughes on Admiralty was published in 1901 and was primarily for laymen and students. The book has been since that time the only treatise on the whole subject of Admiralty Law in the United States, and though long out of date continued to be extremely useful. In the present edition Mr. Hughes states that he has the general practitioner more in view than in the first edition. The book still retains, however, its usefulness as an elementary treatise, suitable for a student familiar only with the general principles of commercial law. In the revision it has lost none of its clarity and simplicity of statement. It is by no means exhaustive and it does not cite all the cases or treat all the ramifications of any one problem, but it does not purport to do these things, and what it does it does extremely well. It is somewhat unfortunate that the new edition was published too soon to include any reference to the Merchant Marine Act of June 5. 1920, but reference is made to the Act of March 9, 1920, providing for suits against the United States as to offences of merchant vessels belonging to the United States, and to the new Federal death statute.

The book can be confidently recommended to any person desiring an elementary knowledge of the subject of Admiralty Law, and should be useful not only to the student but to the intelligent layman and to the practitioner who desires a signpost to the leading principles on an admiralty topic with which he is not familiar. And it is still the only treatise on the whole subject of the Admiralty Law of the United States.

A. T. Wright.

THE UNSOUND MIND AND THE LAW. By George W. Jacoby. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York City, 1918. pp. xiv, 424. There is a great need for a book on forensic psychiatry. Such